State Library

Asheville News.

VOL. XIV. ASHEVILLE, N. C., JULY 31, 1862. NO. 106.

THE FIGHT AT VICKSBURG.

The Jackson Mississippian of the 16th, reports:

The telegraph brings the intelligence just as we go to press, that six or eight of the enemy's fleet did pass the city going down the river last night, pouring broadside after broadside into our batteries and the Arkansas. Two men were killed on the Arkansas. We heard of no further disaster.

The following is a graphic report of the achievements of the ram Arkansas as reported by the Mississippian:

One who occupied a most favorable position, and who saw and heard everything which it was possible to see or hear, states that from the dome of the Court House, distant two miles from the scene of action, he had an unobstructed view of the magnificent panorama. The Arkansas moved down the avenue of death as quietly as ever a pleausre boat floated on the bosom of a placid lake.—Her entrance was signaled by a tempest of more terrible missiles than ever descended npon a single vessel. From thirty to forty of the most powerful gun-boats and rams, including the famous Benton, the pride and boast of the Federal navy, exhausted their magazines, and ordnance of immense calibre, in the vain effort to engulph her. But onward and forward, she went, pouring into this one a broadside, and rushing furiously against that one, until two struck their flags, and rushed ashore to escape the murderous fire. Turning suddenly, amid the leaden storm which was descending upon her louder than the bolts of Heaven, she dashed impetuously and with all the power she could command against the Benton, giving her a thrust in the side which is believed to have broken several of her ribs, if not to have inflicted a mortal wound.

The battle continued to rage with unabated violence—the Arkansas still moving forward majestically, amidst death-shots falling thick and fast, and yet, with the exception of her smoke stack being riddled, not a casualty had occurred on board. Had not the smoke and heat become so stifling as to compel the opening of one of the port holes, we should have been spared recording a single misfortune. That circumstance, however, enabled the enemy to effect an entrance, and the losses noticed in our dispatch of yesterday were produced by a ball passing through the port-hole.—And now the gauntlet was run, the terrible ordeal escaped, and the noble Arkansas having passed through the avenues of death, nothing remained but to wave her adieus, which she did in the most gallant and feeling manner from the two sons of Mars who presided in the rear of her court. And then the red field was won, and old Neptune crowned her Queen of his realm.

As she took leave of the formidable fleet and rounded the point above the city—turning her bow to port—her noble flag seemed instinct with life, as the gentle breeze displayed its glittering folds. Had nothing else been done during the war, this single feat would have written *immortality* in characters of living light, all over those broad and ample folds.

The scene which followed the landing of the Arkansas was one of the most thrilling character. The crowd rushed to the wharf frantic with joy. As the immortal hero, Commodore Brown, presented himself to view, the warm, fresh blood still trickling down his furrowed cheeks, from his wounded head, the enthusiasm became irrepressible. All felt that a debt of gratitude was due to him and his officers and crew which could never be repaid.

When the circumstances are considered, is it too much to say that the victory is more signal and glorious than any one recorded in naval history. In the case of the Merrimac (Virginia) there were these points of difference. She was a vessel of vastly greater dimensions. She probably cost five times as much as the Arkansas. Every facility was enjoyed in her construction which money or material could furnish. She was attended by several other superior vessels. She engaged only some eight or ten of the enemy's fleet. In the case of the Arkansas—she went unattended. No aid could reach her.—Failing in her expedition, escape was hopeless. She met in deadly combat about forty of the best cannon proof vessels belonging to the enemy's navy.

The world will accord her the greatest victory ever achieved on the watery realm. Each officer and each sailor has linked his name with immortality. Let them be published at once for the admiration of mankind. Let a grateful community transmit them to an admiring posterity, to be remembered forever, as the champions of human freedom.

All hail glorious Arkansas!

MURFREESBORO' PRISONERS ARRIVED.

On Sunday last, quite a sensation was produced in our city, by the arrival of forty-five Federal officers, captured by Col. Forrest at Murfreesboro', on the 13th inst. The privates and some wounded officers were released on their parole, by Col. F. at Murfreesboro'.—The officers brought here were comfortably quartered at the Lamar House—a civility of treatment entirely consistent with the rules of civilized warfare, but in striking contrast with that pursued by Federal officers towards Confederate prisoners. Indeed, Col. Forrest's command released from the jail at Murfreesboro' a Confederate Lieutenant from Alabama, a private from Tennessee, and three citizens, who had been put there by these very Federals and had received felons' treatment, to which we will allude more in detail to-morrow.

We understand these Federal officers are greatly chagrined at their surrender to so small a force, unaided by infantry or artillery. They say that their forces were in three separate camps at some distance from each other; were attacked in detail, and were completely surprised—that Col. Lester, of the 6th Michigan Regiment, surrendered without firing a gun—that Brig. Gen. Crittenden had only assumed command on Saturday, the day before the fight—that he had intended to concentrate his forces in one camp, and, if Forrest had only waited two days, he would not have been successful. These are all very flimsey excuses, and there never was a defeat that could not have been equally well accounted for.

All of the officers were, by order of Gen. Smith, deprived of their side-arms—swords and pistols—which Col. Forrest had (strangely, we think,) permitted them to retain. They were then paroled and 43—all but the Surgeons—were sent under guard to Madison, Ga., yesterday morning. The two Surgeons were separately paroled and sent through the lines to Gen. Morgan, (Federal) at Cumberland Gap, to go North, under an existing arrangement between the Confederate and Federal Governments for the general release of Surgeons.

We are indebted to the gallant Col. Wharton, of the Texas Rangers, (whose conspicuous and noble part of the fight at Murfreesboro' will be found in a communication in another column,) for the following particulars: The number of Yankees killed and wounded, was about 125, prisoners captured about 1,250—of the 3d Minnesota regiment, 600; 9th Michigan, 500; 7th Pennsylvania Cavalry, 150; Hewett's Kentucky Battery of 4 guns, 2 brass and 2 steel; 300 horses and mules; 60 wagons; several ambulances; and 2,000 stand of arms. The Federal camps, with all their contents, embracing a large lot of new clothing, were burned, as was also the depot at Murfreesboro', containing near half a million of dollars worth of Quartermaster's and Commissary stores.—Several railroad bridges near Murfreesboro' were also burnt.

The Confederate force engaged 1,300 to 1,600. The Confederate loss in killed and wounded was about 46.—*Knoxville Register.*

CONTRABANDS CONTRABANDED.—Two negroes, who had escaped to the Yankees and returned on a recruiting expedition, were arrested and hung at Kinston, Lenoir County, last week. We have no particulars of their capture, the nature of their return visit or their mode of trial, but the execution of the deluded wretches is beyond question.

Of course, these unfortunate negroes crossed the Yankee lines under Stanly's permit, and with his knowledge and consent came out as spies to pick up what information they could, and induce other negroes to run away or perhaps do worse. They have paid the penalty of their folly, and their blood is upon the head of Stanly, and the hordes of rascally scoundrels with whom he is co-operating. Every negro who is caught in the attempt to elope to the Yankees should instantly suffer death as the surest, if not the only means of deterring others from following their example.—*State Journal.*

SCOTT'S Partizan Rangers, of Virginia, give notice in the Richmond papers that, inasmuch as four of their number who were captured have been hanged by the Yankees, henceforth they will give *no quarter.*

SIBLEY'S CAMPAIGN IN NEW MEXICO.

The campaign of Col. Sibley in New Mexico, an interesting summary of which was lately furnished this paper by a correspondent, is one of the most remarkable in history. Nothing has occurred in this war which surpasses it in heroic enterprise and brilliant success.—The remoteness of Col. Sibley's theatre of operations is all that has prevented the wonderful achievements of his command from receiving their due share of public attention. Our correspondent justly styles him the "Stonewall Jackson of the West," and that is praise enough for any man. We cannot forbear from once more giving the brief summary of Sibley's remarkable campaign. In November last, he left San Antonio, with a small army of Texans, to conquer the United States Territory of New Mexico. His march was one of the most wonderful and successful in modern times—thirteen hundred miles over a comparative desert, often making fifty miles without water, his men living for fifteen days on beef, and enduring hardships such as few men but Texans could survive. He defeated in two pitched battles three times his own number of the best troops in the United States army, (more than half the number being old United States regulars,) marched three hundred miles into the enemy's country, and planted the Confederate flag over the capital of the enemy's conquered territory. The flag was made of a captured United States flag; it was raised upon a Federal flag-staff; a salute was fired by batteries of captured United States guns, and "Dixie" played by a captured United States band.

Our correspondent adds that when Col. Sibley entered the Territory of New Mexico, although in the 25th parallel, and winter fast coming on, he destroyed every tent in his army. He did not permit himself to be encumbered by any long train of baggage wagons.—His officers carried no trunks or mess chests. They slept where night found them, whipped the enemy wherever he showed himself, and have never seen a shovel or a pick since they opened the campaign. The startling order of the heroic band is to attack the enemy at all times, and in this way they have taken every battery the United States had in New Mexico. We republish these particulars as an object of justice to the glorious Texans of Sibley's command, and to their noble commander, of whom it is praise enough to say that he is worthy to be the commander of such men. Col. Henry Sibley is a native of Louisiana, graduated at West Point in 1836, distinguished himself in the Mexican war, for which he was twice brevetted, and at the time of secession was one of the first to resign and come to the rescue of his native South.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

WE learn that since Capt. Phipps broke up their camp at Wattenbargers on the North side of this county, the band of outlaws who were collected there have crossed the country and gone in the direction of Laurel in North Carolina—on Sunday night last twelve of them were seen skulking around Col. Davis' house, on the South side of the river; on Monday morning the Colonel's son saw four of them coming toward his father's house from the direction of the mountains. He immediately gave his father warning, who collected together some four or five of his neighbors and went in search and overhauled them at the house of a notorious Lincolnite of the neighborhood. They fled for a thicket close by, closely pressed by the Col. and his brave band; on reaching the thicket the Col. dismounted and rushed in, alone, after two of them and coming within about twenty-five feet of one of them, ordered him to surrender, telling him that if he would he would not hurt him; he having his gun in hand and cocked, swore he would not do it, whereupon the Col. fired, killing him almost instantly—the other being concealed in the thicket threw down his gun and shot pouch, coat, &c., and fled—making good his escape as did the other two. If our county had a few more Col. Davis' this band of outlaws, murderers, thieves and tories would not roam through the country unmolested another twelve months.—*Greeneville (Tenn.) Banner.*

DEATH OF MAJ. T. N. CRUMPLER.—We regret to learn that Maj. T. N. Crumpler died lately at Richmond of the wounds he received at the disastrous charge of the 1st N. C. Cavalry. His wound was a shot in the side, penetrating his breast. He survived some fifteen days. His body has been sent home for interment.—*State Journal.*

THE NEGROES BUTCHERING UNION TROOPS.

A correspondent of the New York Tribune, from Gen. McClellan's army, says:

Since our army moved up, the Potomac has become infested by guerillas, bands of land pirates, who kill, plunder and render it unsafe to travel from Yorktown by the main routes without an escort.

The strangest and worst feature of this sanguinary and inhuman business is, as I am reliably assured, that these bands are comprised largely, and sometimes almost wholly, of negroes. A sergeant of the 5th Pennsylvania cavalry was shot by them a few days since.

What there is "strange" in this fact, the Chicago Times cannot discover.—The negroes, as a mass, have shown no friendship to the Union—have neither sought to achieve their liberty nor to subdue their masters. The few thousands who have come into our lines to live at the expense of the whites, seek rather a life of laziness than of self-dependence. Their sympathies are with the rebels, and in their cowardly way they will evince them by such conduct as seems so strange to the "Tribune" correspondent.

The truth is, that there never was a greater humbug than the talk about the negro loyalty. Abolition has asserted it from the beginning of the war, but every fact of the times proves it is a mere assertion. We suppose, however, that the Abolitionists will still insist upon the patriotism of the murderers of our troops and will demand that the Government shall support them at the expense of the people.—*Providence (R. I.) Post, June 6th.*

ANOTHER DOOR UNLOCKED.

W. W. Holden, Editor of the Raleigh Standard, it can be shown, received from the State, Fifty thousand dollars of the People's money in ten years for printing, which would have been executed by other offices, perhaps for ten thousand dollars.

Besides, Mr. Holden, doubtless received in ten years from his party, Fifty thousand dollars, as a reward for abusing the Whigs and doing dirty work generally.

No matter for wonder, therefore, that Mr. Holden is opposed to the election of Mr. Johnston, who would put a stop to so large a waste of the public money, which is raised by taxing the people.—Holden knows that Mr. Johnston is one of the most vigilent men in the State—as Governor he would reform every unnecessary expenditure, and that would cut short the supply of cash which had been so long flowing into the pockets of Stall-fed Holden.—*Iredell Express.*

A CONFEDERATE soldier on his way from Cumberland Gap through Lee county, a few weeks ago, being hungry and feeling an appetite for goose, fastened a fish-hook to the end of a cord, and on passing a house where he saw some geese, baited the hook with a grain of corn and cast it among them. No sooner had it dropped than one of the geese guzzled it down. The soldier at the other end of the cord took to his heels, the goose of course, with outstretched wings, following him. The owner of the goose, supposing him to be afraid of it, exclaimed, "Don't run, it won't bite you, indeed it won't—but I never knew it to be so cross before."—*Abingdon Virginian.*

"DON'T raise such a dust—walk your horses as you pass the General's headquarters," said a sentinel before Gen. Grant's residence in Memphis, as a carriage was passing. The lady occupant of the carriage, a well-known widow of strong Southern proclivities, answered, as it drove rapidly by: "It's *our* dust; if you don't like it, leave here and go to your own dirty country."

GOOD NEWS.—The St. Louis Republican's correspondent thinks it a puzzle what the people of the South will do with their corn next fall. He says "the banks of the Mississippi are waving fields of it, from Memphis to Vicksburg, and that any diversion of it into other crops is a rare exception."

GEN. McClellan wins military success as a farmer does a crop of corn or potatoes—he digs for it.—*Louisville (Ky.) Journal.*

The last "dig" he made was for the James River; and Gen. Lee proved himself a better farmer than McClellan, for the latter raised nothing by his digging, while the former raised the siege of Richmond.

WORTH KNOWING.

The Atlanta Confederacy has been informed by a gentleman lately from Nassau, that no less than five vessels have run the blockade within a few days, laden with arms, munitions of war, and stores of various kinds for the Confederate States. The Government has now on hand an abundant supply of guns, blankets, clothing, &c., for the army during the whole of next winter. The gentleman says he speaks advisedly and knowingly when he says that the supply of these articles for the army during the coming winter, is *abundant.*

In addition to these very large quantities of goods have lately run the blockade. The Confederacy says Atlanta is getting to be full of English goods, and the villages and even country stores are commencing to replenish. Soon goods will be cheaper, as they become more abundant.

The gentleman alluded to says the greatest excitement prevails in England in relation to trade with the South; and numbers of iron-clad ships are now fitting out for the purpose of running the blockade with goods. Soon we shall have plenty of English goods here, which have not been polluted by the touch of Yankee fingers, and which have not greased their palms in passing through.

A GOOD ONE.—We have been told a very good anecdote of a lady living in Williamson county, Tennessee, which will bear giving to the public. As the story runs, some half a dozen Federal officers rode up to her house one evening and asked to be furnished dinner.—The lady replied that dinner was over, and that she was not able to cook another herself. The officers answered that she had several servant women about the house who could do the cooking. "No," replied the lady, "my negro women have all got above their business of late. They expect to marry Federal officers very soon, I can do nothing with them." It is needless to say that the officers "skedaddled" without further parley.—*Grenada Appeal.*

CONFEDERATE VICTORIES.—Since the 1st of May, Providence has blessed our arms with a series of most decided victories, at Drury's Bluff, Williamsburg, Barhamsville, McDowell, Front Royal, Strasburg, Winchester, Cross Keys, Port Republic, Seven Pines, James' Island, Mechanicsville, Gaines' Mill, Savage Station, Frazier's Farm, Malvern Hills, Vicksburg, the Naval Victory of the Arkansas, and Murfreesboro'.

BUTLER tries to intimidate the people of Louisiana by telling them that, before these Southern States shall belong to any other power than the United States, the Federals can and will make them a second San Domingo. This is still characteristic of the brute—is the device of a coward.

SEIZURES.—Government officers, last week, seized a large amount of sugar and some 500 barrels of flour, which were stored in Charlotte, N. C. Thirty cents per pound was allowed for the sugar. The sugar and flour both were taken for the soldiers.

PROMOTED.—Lieut. Col. Ed. Graham Haywood, of the 7th N. C. Troops, has been promoted to the Colonelcy of that gallant regiment, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the brave, lamented Col. Campbell. A well-merited reward.

TEXAS is said to be in a better condition than any State in the Confederacy. She has an abundance of beef, corn, wheat, &c.; and withal, is able and willing to defend herself against any force the Yankees can bring upon her.

GEN. D. H. HILL.—We learn that Gen. D. H. Hill (Bethel Hill) has been assigned to the command of the Coast, extending from Wilmington to Drury's bluff, vice Gen. Holmes assigned to an important command in the Southwest.

COTTON IN NEW YORK.—On Saturday, the 12th instant, the cotton market was again firmer and higher, with sales of 700 bales, closing at 43 to 43½ cents for middling uplands.

FIVE BROTHERS KILLED.—It is stated that five brothers in the 5th Vermont regiment, of the name of Clayton, were all killed in the recent Virginia battles.

GEN. HUGER has been relieved of his command and assigned to duty as chief of ordnance at Richmond.

Important from the West.

MORGAN ON HIS ROUNDS.

Eleven Cities and Towns Captured.

Confederates on Federal Soil.

Petersburg, July 25.—The Petersburg Express has a special dispatch from Knoxville, announcing the arrival of a special messenger to Headquarters, Tennessee, from Morgan, dated Georgetown, July 15. He says he had captured eleven cities and towns, with a heavy amount of arms and stores, and has a force sufficient to hold all the country outside of Lexington and Frankfort, which places are chiefly garrisoned by home guards. The bridges between Lexington and Cincinnati have all been destroyed.

Mobile, July 25.—A special despatch to the Advertiser and Register, dated Jackson, 24th, states that Lieut. Col. Ferguson, of Starke's Cavalry, with two companies and a field battery, captured and destroyed a Federal mail steamer at Skipwith's Landing, 80 miles above Vicksburg. Col. Ferguson succeeded in obtaining possession of the mail bag from the steamship Richmond, *en route* for Washington, the contents of which is highly interesting. Yankee letters admit the impossibility of capturing Vicksburg without an immense land force, and admit that the Arkansas whipped them. They evince great terror of the Arkansas. Her appearance round the bend this morning was the signal for a general skedaddle. The bombardment continued slowly.

Vicksburg, July 22.—At half-past 4 o'clock, this morning, two iron rams engaged the Arkansas. An attempt to board her by the Essex resulted in a miserable failure. A shot through one of her port-holes killed and wounded six or seven on the Arkansas. The second ram, supposed to be the Monarch, turned tail, badly crippled. The weather is dreadfully hot.

A special dispatch to the Tribune, dated Grenada, 23d says that New Orleans dates of the 19th say that Halleck has been ordered to Washington to take the chief command of the troops of the United States. He issued his farewell address to the troops at Corinth on the 17th.

Sherman has evacuated Germantown, LaGrange and Moscow, moving his whole force to Memphis, and burning these towns on his flight.

Our guerillas took Henderson, Ky., on the 18th, and crossed the Ohio River into Indiana, and captured Newberg, with 250 Federal prisoners. Great consternation prevailed at Evansville, Indiana, and Gov. Morton had called out the militia. A portion of Curtis' army have left Helena for some point below, probably Vicksburg.

Richmond, July 25.—The following official dispatch was received this morning:

KNOXVILLE, July 24.

To Gen. S. Cooper:—Col. Morgan sends a dispatch dated Georgetown, Ky., 16th inst., stating that he has taken eleven cities and towns, with very heavy army stores, and has force sufficient to hold all the country between Lexington and Frankfort, which places are chiefly garrisoned by home guards.—The bridges between Lexington and Cincinnati have been destroyed.

(Signed) E. KIRBY SMITH.

A special dispatch to the Advertiser and Register, dated Jackson, 25th, says it is reported that the lower Federal fleet, with the transports, went below last night. Great commotion was observed in the fleet above this morning. It is also reported that a large Federal force is embarked at Memphis, which it is supposed is designed for a land attack on Vicksburg.

Confederate Movements in Tennessee.

Chattanooga, July 23.—On Saturday, the 10th inst., Gen. Forrest, at the head of his forces, entered Lebanon, Tenn., twenty-five miles East of Nashville.—He captured all the Yankee pickets posted in that neighborhood. The enemy is flying before him. A number of Northern troops who had been occupying the town were made prisoners.

A YANKEE TRAIN IN KNOXVILLE.—Our streets presented quite a lively appearance yesterday morning. The long train of U. S. Wagons, captured by Col. Forrest at Murfreesboro' made its *entree*, with drums beating and colors flying, and passing up Gay street, was turned over to the Quartermaster, after first having deposited the captured arms, &c., at the Ordnance Department. In the afternoon a portion of the horses and mules were also brought in, and turned over to the care of the Quartermaster. The spectacle was witnessed by a large crowd of citizens and country people. Among them we noticed some Unionists, who have long been anxiously waiting to behold the machinery of a Yankee army in the streets of Knoxville. We hope they enjoyed the sight yesterday, notwithstanding the Yankee teams had Confederate drivers. *Knoxville Register.*

Soldier's Aid Society of Buncombe.

CONTRIBUTION OFFICE, No. 11 Pearl Street, MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S DEPOT, RICHMOND, Va., July 11, 1862.

MRS. WM. MURDOCH,
President Sol. Aid Society,
Asheville, Buncombe, N. C:

Madam:—I have the honor to acknowledge, on this date, the receipt of one Box and Trunk from your Society by J. S. E. Summey, Esq., containing valuable and necessary articles for the sick and wounded, for which you will accept the best wishes and thanks of our soldiers, and of

Very Respectfully,
Your ob't servant,
H. T. BANKS,
Ch. Con. Office, C. S. A.

N. C. MILITARY HOSPITAL, Petersburg, Va., June 15, 1862.

MRS. M. E. HILLIARD,
Sec. Soldiers Aid Society,
Asheville, Buncombe, N. C.:

Madam:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt, by Mr. Henry Lee, of the contributions of your Society to the sick and wounded of this Hospital. Allow me, Madam, to tender thro' you to the Society our most grateful thanks for the same. With best wishes for your health, &c.,

I remain, Madam,
Very Respectfully, &c.,
F. M. HENDERSON,
Ass't Surg. in charge.

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA, July 14, 1862.

MRS. WM. MURDOCH:

Enclosed I send you for the benefit of the Buncombe folks, a list of names of the wounded that now are and have been in the Hospitals in this City, and some sick that I have seen:

Dunlop Hospital—S. P. Hyatt, wounded and gone home; M. M. Ridley, do.; A. W. Ramsey, do.; L. D. Abernathy, wounded and nearly well; J. D. Allen, died July 10; Newton Carson, wounded and gone home; J. R. Clemens, wounded in side and hip very bad and doing pretty well; D. A. Boyd, shot through the lungs and died the 13th; S. R. J. Edmonds, wounded and gone home; B. J. Whitmore, do.

Seabrook Hospital—Hart has typhoid fever very bad; J. Stagg, well and gone to duty; A. M. Meadows, transferred to Cartersville.

Central Hospital—R. R. Capps, in foot, nearly well; John Ledford, in arm, doing well; J. Ingle, wounded and gone home; J. Lane, do.; W. E. Roper, do.; J. Dover, died June 28; J. A. Clark, wounded and could not tell whether he had died or gone home; W. Cannon, in foot and nearly well.

Bailey's Hospital—D. W. Reeves, died June 27.

Howard's Hospital—W. D. Sutton, elbow shot off and is quite low.

Moore's Hospital—J. V. Hunter, right arm off and doing well; F. M. Snelson, in thigh, do.; Dallas James, in ankle, do.; J. B. Green, side and back, do.; Hodge gone home; Capt. Cunningham, thigh, do.

Medical College—Capt. Gudger, in thigh and doing well; T. Johnston, hip and thigh, do.; F. M. O'Kelly, gone home; C. Kuykendall, do.

Winder Hospital—J. M. Alexander, pretty sick (fever); A. F. Walton, sick and doing well; T. B. Wilson, do.; N. B. Westall, do.; W. J. Jones, do.; F. McAfee, do.; John Jones, do.; C. Cooper, pretty sick (fever); Thomas Swan, in arm, starts home to-morrow.

Bosher Hospital—J. H. Wise, side and legs, bad, died July 9; W. F. Jones, arm and leg, bad, died July 11.

Dooley's Hospital—J. B. Andrews, in foot, slight; D. H. Andrews, burned in face and hands with powder and doing well; B. R. Ruth, in thigh, do.; J. Ingram, wounded and gone home; D. M. Felts, do.; W. L. Justice, do.; Thos. Nash, in ankle, doing well; J. W. Hurst, sick and doing well; Isaac Allison, not seen; S. N. Mears, in head, died July 12; Jason A. Wise, died July 7; J. W. Welch, gone home; B. W. Merrel, dead; Henry Merrell, transferred to Hanover C. H.; L. M. Hipps, slight wound and doing well; Winslow Burgin, left leg off below the knee and a ball in right thigh, doing well.

There are a few more that I have not yet seen, but I hope to see them soon.

Respectfully,
JOHN S. E. SUMMEY.

SOMETHING IN THE WIND.—We desire to call special attention to the recent statement of Lord Russell in Parliament, that France had declined to enter into a treaty for the suppression of the slave trade. Louis Napoleon is too keen an observer not to have discovered that English philanthropy is governed more by selfishness than humanity; and that the experiences of this war have shown more fully than argument that the proper sphere of the African is in subjection to the Caucassian. This subject will receive more examination in future.—*South Carolinian.*

BASTROP, Texas, is said to have been destroyed on the 5th by fire.

THE ASHEVILLE NEWS.

BY THOMAS W. ATKIN.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

THURSDAY, JULY 31, 1862.

☞ We are authorized to announce JOHN BURGIN, Esq., as a candidate to represent Buncombe county in the House of Commons of the next Legislature.

☞ We are authorized to announce W. ZACHARY, Esq., of Jackson county, as a candidate to represent Jackson and Transylvania counties in the House of Commons of the next Legislature.

☞ We are authorized to announce Dr. JOHN YANCY, of Madison, a candidate to represent the District composed of the counties of Henderson, Buncombe, Madison and Yancy, in the Senate of the next Legislature.

☞ In view of the exigencies of the times, I have been unable, without pressing the people too hard, to close up my business as Sheriff within the last twelve months. On account of this fact, I deem it a duty I owe to the people whose generous confidence I have enjoyed so long, as well as myself, to again announce myself a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Buncombe county. Profoundly thankful to the people for past favors, I venture to indulge the hope that I may have a reassurance of their confidence and support. W. R. YOUNG.

July 9, 1862. te

THE ELECTION.

To-day the soldiers in camp vote; and next Thursday the people of the State express their choice for officers at the ballot box. The election is an important one, and we can only express the hope that the right men may be put in the right places, that our State affairs may be conducted with wisdom and vigor. North Carolina is playing no obscure part in the great struggle now convulsing the world. She is making for herself a proud page in the history of the eventful scenes through which we are passing. God grant that the action of the people at the ballot box may not result in dimming her glory with a single shadow.

We will feel greatly obliged to friends for early returns of the election in the various camps and counties.

DEATH OF G. W. CANDLER, ESQ.

Our community was shocked on Saturday evening last at the news of the death of George W. Candler, Esq., of this county. He went to Richmond, where he had two sons sick, waited on one of them until he died, then took the fever himself, and after three or four days illness passed away.

Mr. Candler was a lawyer of distinction, had several times represented this county in both branches of the Legislature, and was one of the strongest and most popular men in Western Carolina. He was emphatically a *good citizen*—kind, considerate and humane. The poor have lost a *real* friend, and the country a valuable man. He left a large family to deplore his unlooked for death.

His remains were brought as far as Morganton, where, in consequence of being unable to procure further conveyance, they were temporarily buried.

☞ Buncombe lost many noble young men in the fierce conflicts near Richmond. Many are reported in the lists already published, and some are still unheard of, supposed to be killed. Lieut. Samuel Mears, son of Mr. James B. Mears, reported mortally wounded, is since dead. He was a gallant soldier, and universally esteemed. W. W. Weaver, son of Rev. John S. Weaver, of this county, reported mortally wounded, has not since been heard of, although his father spent many days in and around Richmond in search of him. The opinion of his comrades is that his wound was not so serious as at first reported, and that he fell into the hands of the enemy. We trust he may yet be found. He was a most estimable young man.

Every section, and almost every neighborhood, of our country is feeling the ravages of the war.

WE are assured that over two hundred tombs in the New Orleans cemeteries had been broken into by the Vandals, in search of treasure and other valuables. This is in keeping with the beastiality of Butler.

REPORT says that Andy Johnson has left Nashville for Washington, and Wm. B. Campbell has been appointed his successor.

THE RALEIGH STANDARD.

This venal sheet says we have charged all the old Union men of this State with being traitors. This is a falsehood, and we defy the Standard to produce a sentence or syllable that we have ever written sustaining the charge. Let it produce the proof, or stand convicted before the public as the basest calumniator and most infamous liar in the State!

The Standard for months past has labored industriously to bring about a rupture between the old Union men and the original Secessionists. To this end it has lied without stint, and resorted to the lowest and basest demagoguism ever practiced by a public man. It has confessed that it slandered Gov. Graham for many years "for party purposes."—It has deliberately ignored its own record on the question of secession, and in a thousand other ways shown itself to be thoroughly unprincipled, base, selfish and mercenary.

We assert, without the fear of successful contradiction, that the Standard and its pimps and toadies are determined to get possession of all the offices in the State, or plunge the people into civil war. Holden has already sucked Fifty Thousand Dollars out of the State Treasury, and he is determined to get his hand in again, or break up the government. The Democratic party choked him off before, and it behooves the people to see that he is kept off. How long is the Standard, which has received the unqualified endorsement of Lincoln's hirelings at Newbern, to be allowed to scatter its incendiary teachings broadcast over the State? How long are the peace and security of the State to be left at the mercy of an unprincipled newspaper? These are questions for the people to answer.

To show that the self-constituted champion of the old Union men is the vilest of hypocrites, we make a single extract from the Standard. We could give any quantity of the same sort, but a single one will suffice to show the utter recreancy of that paper to its former teachings. The Standard of January 11, 1860, said:

"If a Black Republican or sectional President shall be elected in 1860, we will go with the South—we will stand side by side with the sons of Virginia and South Carolina, as our ancestors did at Yorktown and the Cowpens, and we will do it, clinging to the constitution and despising the forms of a vicious and oppressive Union. That will be its character under Black Republican rule, and for one we will never bow our head to its degrading yoke." * * * "It is sufficient for us to say that we hold to the right of secession as an original pre-existing reserved sovereign right."

Strange as it may seem, the Standard, after teaching secession in the manner indicated in the foregoing extract, turns up in 1862 the especial champion and defender of the old Union men!!! And, stranger still, a few old Union men can be found who have no more self-respect than to throw up their hats and glorify the immaculate Billy Holden.

☞ We have no intention to waste our space on every contemptible, cowardly puppy who barks at us from behind his kennel door. An honest man will never assail another under shelter of a fictitious name. The Raleigh Standard has been the very appropriate medium through which several such attacks have recently been made upon us. The editor of the Standard and many of his correspondents ought to leave their country for their country's good, and go a little further North, where it is very evident their sympathies have already gone.

☞ The Raleigh Standard, true to its red republican instincts, assails Dr. Samuel L. Love, of Haywood. Dr. Love is a candidate for re-election to the Commons. This fact accounts for the Standard assailing him at this particular time. The people of Haywood know Dr. Love too well to allow their confidence in him to be shaken for a moment by the viper of the Standard. He has represented them for ten or twelve years in the Legislature, and never faltered for an instant in his devotion to his constituents.

A MAN who owned a lot in Sacramento, California, during the late flood, went to see if his fence was washed away. He found that he had lost his fence, but had caught a fine two-story house, which made him a good deal more than square in the operation.

FIRST INDEPENDENT REGIMENT.

Field and company officers of the 1st Independent Regiment N. C. Volunteers, organized in Waynesville on the 24th instant:

Robert G. A. Love, Colonel,
G. W. Clayton, Lt. Col.,
B. G. McDowell, Major.

COMPANY A, FROM HAYWOOD.

A. S. Rogers, Captain; William H. Leatherwood, 1st Lt.; Nathan J. Ferguson, 2d Lt.; E. V. Plott, 3d Lt.

COMPANY B, FROM CLAY.

N. W. Moore, Capt.; J. M. Crawford, 1st Lt.; John J. McClure, 2d Lt.; Joseph J. McClure, 3d Lt.

COMPANY C—HAYWOOD.

John Turpin, Capt.; J. M. Tate, 1st Lt.; Jeremiah Ratcliff, 2d Lt.; R. L. Owen, 3d Lt.

COMPANY D—MACON.

R. M. Henry, Capt.; M. L. Kelly, 1st Lt.; L. H. Enloe, 2d Lt.; W. P. Norton, 3d Lt.

COMPANY E—TRANSYLVANIA.

L. C. Neill, Capt.; S. C. Beck, 1st Lt.; James B. Gash, 2d Lt.; V. C. V. Hamilton, 3d Lt.

COMPANY F—RUTHERFORD.

A. B. Cowan, Capt.; Jas. N. Taylor, 1st Lt.; A. W. Whiteside, 2d Lt.; David D. Walker, 3d Lt.

COMPANY G—JACKSON.

Andrew D. Hooper, Capt.; David F. Brewer, 1st Lt.; Benjamin F. Queen 2d Lt.; P. M. Parker, 3d Lt.

COMPANY H—JACKSON.

Rufus A. Edmonston, Capt., J. Ramsey Dills, 1st Lt.; W. H. Bryson, 2d Lt.; R. M. Wilson, 3d Lt.

COMPANY I—HAYWOOD.

George D. S. Allen, Captain; J. R. Long, 1st Lt.; James A. Burnett, 2d Lt.; Edmond P. Murray, 3d Lt.

COMPANY K—TRANSYLVANIA.

Thomas G. Henson, Capt.; Jason M. Owen, 1st Lt.; G. W. Whitmire, 2d Lt.; James E. Galloway, 3d Lt.

A YANKEE COAT.

We are indebted to Capt. James L. Henry, in command of the Ordnance Department at Petersburg, Va., for a genuine Yankee overcoat, captured near Richmond. Col. C. W. L. Edney, who brought it to us, says our boys took an *awful pile* of them. Thank you, Captain, for this *souvenir* of the great "on to Richmond!"

CONFEDERATE PRISONERS.

The New York Herald of the 17th furnishes a list of Confederate prisoners arrived at New York from the late battles near Richmond, in which we find the following from the 16th Regiment N. C. Troops:

Lieut. T. J. Ferguson, Seargt. T. W. Wells, Privates E. F. Linebarger and J. Wilson.

☞ Lists of subscribers received since our last issue: H. F. Gibbes, Esq., Jackson, 10; Rev. P. W. Edwards, Haywood, 6; Lieut. W. G. Candler, of McDowell's Battalion, 11; and from various friends many smaller lists. We shall try to merit the confidence of our many excellent friends.

☞ Capt. J. R. Neill, Quartermaster of the 29th Regiment, has been compelled, in consequence of bad health, to resign his position. We trust the quiet and comfort of home will soon restore him to wonted vigor. Capt. Neill was one of the most efficient and competent officers in the service.

☞ Mrs. Maj. Hampton, of this county, has sent us a lot of the nicest "*Ingerns*" we ever saw. We confess to a weakness for the article, and if we only had a little nice fresh beef steak, we would be in clover!

☞ A negro who committed an outrage upon a white woman, at Athens, Ga., a few days since, was forceibly taken from the officers of the law and hung.

TO CURE CHRONIC DIARRHŒA.—Take dried blackberry seed, say a half pint, beat them very fine, and pour to them boiling water, a pint or less. Let it stand until cool and give a table spoonful every hour.

This remedy has just been tried with wonderful success by a soldier who had suffered for several months, and had used everything prescribed by physicians or suggested by friends.

IT is estimated by Lincoln's Chief Auditor of the Treasury that, by the 1st of January next, the debt of the United States will be $2,420,000,000.

LATER FROM NEW ORLEANS.

We find in our Mobile exchanges some news of interest from New Orleans. The following is from the Tribune, of the 18th:

A few days ago there was great fear of an uprising of the people. Double sentries were put on duty, and some of the heaviest of the war vessels were moored in front of the city. The purpose was to destroy it, if the movement should be made.

It was this fear that prompted the order of the Provost Marshal, declaring that three persons found together on the streets were equivalent to a riot, and several citizens were arrested and fined for violating it.

On the 1st inst., the fear of the riot was so great that signal flags from St. Patrick's Cathedral were used nearly all day. The same day a lady was arrested for displaying a Confederate banner in honor of the victory in Virginia, and the movements among the citizens was so marked and defiant that the Provost Marshal exhibited considerable apprehension of the result.

Gen. Van Dorn is rebuilding the Manchac bridge, about 36 miles from New Orleans, and the Confederate pickets had driven in those of the enemy at Kenner, which is distant only twelve miles.

Some two weeks ago there was a battle between some Texas guerillas near Opelousas and a portion of Butler's forces. How it resulted is not exactly known, but cars returned to New Orleans laden with Yankee soldiers. Butler sent reinforcements, and a portion of them had come back, making their way through swamps and getting to their quarters in a very forlorn condition.

We are assured that the most respectable of the citizens are full of patriotic ardor, waiting for opportunity. The ladies are especially hostile to the beast Butler, and they warble their contraband songs and talk their rebellious sweet words without fear. Butler is afraid to be too particular in respect to them.

There is a great deal of sickness among the invaders; but they conceal this by burying their dead at night, unless in the case of conspicuous officers.—No one knows how great the mortality among them is.

A DRAFT INEVITABLE AT THE NORTH.

The Boston Courier, of the 18th inst., says:

The conviction is not to be avoided that the quota of men required to make up the compliment of three hundred thousand must be raised by a draft.—So far as we have learned, the same condition of things exist in all the New England States, whatever the case may be elsewhere. The very fact that a large bounty is proposed, and in several towns a very large one, shows clearly the general popular sentiment that extraordinary inducements are necessary in order to accomplish the object in question. With all this the success thus far does not appear flattering. The Newburyport Herald of the 6th instant, says: "We do not hear of many enlistments;" the New Bedford Mercury of the 17th speaks with equal discouragement, and remarks: "Something certainly prevents not only the enlistment of men, but the expression by our citizens of any interest in the success of the efforts to enlist them." This is a deplorable state of things, indeed!

REPORTED REBELLION ON ROANOKE ISLAND—HEAVY CANNONADING.—By the train from Weldon yesterday afternoon, we understand that it is currently reported in Eastern North Carolina that a rebellion occurred recently among the contrabands on Roanoke Island. It is stated that the negroes becoming dissatisfied with the harsh treatment of their newly-found masters, took advantage of an opportunity presented while the Federals were at dinner, with stacked arms, to seize the muskets, with which they opened fire upon the Yankees, and killed several. Great consternation was produced among the soldiers on the island by this unexpected attack, but they soon rallied, and recovering their guns, commenced an indiscriminate slaughter, which was only ended with the almost total extermination of the negroes. We give this rumor as it reaches us, without vouching for its authenticity.

Gentlemen from Goldsboro, who reached here last evening, report that heavy and continuous cannonading was heard in the vicinity of Newbern Monday afternoon. The firing commenced at 3 and was continued until 7 p. m.—*Petersburg, Express, 23d.*

A GENIUS.—T. S. Reynolds, of Atlanta, has an envelope factory in operation, turning tens of thousands out daily. The machinery used was all designed and made by himself. He is a genius, sure.

A GENTLEMAN who came out from Memphis a few days since says the Federals are burying some days as many as thirty pickets. They admit to have buried opposite Memphis *seven hundred* of their men.

AN APPEAL FROM LINCOLN TO THE BORDER STATES.

On Saturday last, the Representatives and Senators of the border slaveholding States, having, by special invitation of King Abraham, been convened at the Executive Mansion, he made them a good-bye overture in favor of his "gradual emancipation" scheme, in view of the fact that Congress would soon adjourn, and leave him alone in his glory. He urged upon them the policy and importance of the scheme, as the only measure which could reduce the rebellion more quckly than bombs and bayonets, and begged them when they went back to their people to recommend its adoption among them.

The Border State Senators and Representatives returned to their lodgings, held a meeting, and twenty of them agreed to disagree with the President, being unable to see how interfering with private property could bring the war to a close with any more rapidity than the very plausible argument already employed, termed "coercion." Among other reasons presented by them against the policy recommended, was the very important one that the "gradual emancipation kick" would cost the Government just a fraction over four hundred and seventy-eight millions of dollars. They could not, therefore, conscientiously circulate the documents in favor of the scheme when they got home.

The minority, consisting of seven members, made a milk and water report, in which they "could not reconcile it with their sense of duty, in this trying hour, to respond in a spirit of fault-finding," and believing that His Excellency meant everything for the best, they couldn't resist his appeal. So they went in for it, body and soul.

The speech and correspondence occupy three columns and a half of the Baltimore "Sun," of the 19th.

NO PARTYISM!

Who is responsible for the prevalence of party spirit at this time in North Carolina? Holden.

Who created a new party and called it CONSERVATIVE? Holden.

Who commanded the Conservatives to make no compromise whatever with the destructives? Holden.

Who told the Conservatives they had the power, and urged them to use it everywhere, to crush and punish "the ultra secessionists?" Holden.

Who told the people to make no compromise with those who differed with them in politics, but to run "Union" candidates in every county at all hazards? Holden.

Who has the unblushing impudence to deny all this in almost every issue of his partizan Union sheet? Who but Holden could do it!

Who calls the government at Richmond a "faction?" Holden.

Who calls the Yankee despotism at Washington a "government?" Holden.

Who says President Davis is morally and socially corrupt, and that he knows it? Holden.

Who said Gov. Ellis was the damnedest rascal in North Carolina? Holden.

Who quarreled with Governors Reid, Bragg and Ellis, so that none of them would speak to or recognize him publicly or privately? Holden.

Who has slandered and lied on Messrs. Avery, Clingman, Craige, Ashe, Shaw, Person, Strange, Howard, Ruffin, Long, Branch, Erwin, Coleman, Reeves, Bullock, Waugh, Edwards, Pitchford, Burton, Drake, Capt. Jno. Walker, Dobson, Sam Hill, Jno. Cunningham, the Messrs. Bridgers, and almost every prominent democrat in the State? Holden.

Who for nearly twenty years slandered and lied on Badger, Gilmer, Rayner, Kerr, Vance, Smith, Graham, Geo. Davis, Manly, Stanly, Miller, Victor Barringer, Merrimon, Candler, Woodfin, Caldwell, Gaither, Foster, Mendenhall, Osborne, Boyden, Mitchell, Puryear, Dockery, L. C. Edwards and every prominent member of the whig and know-nothing party? Holden, of course.

Who confesses that he lied on the whigs and know-nothings *"for party purposes?"* Who but Holden could make such a confession!—*State Journal.*

CURE FOR DIARRHŒA.—It seems not to be generally known that the free use of ripe peaches is a prompt and certain remedy for diarrhœa. The writer has known cases of several months' standing, which had resisted all ordinary remedies, yield in a few days under unrestrained use of this fruit. At this season, when the disease and the remedy are both so common, the knowledge of this fact, for the truth of which the writer vouches, may save much suffering. If hospital patients suffering from diarrhœa were treated freely with ripe peaches instead of opium, the result would be greatly to the advantage of all concerned. The remedy is peculiarly valuable in the case of children. Let those who are dosing their children with drugs at this season try this pleasant remedy, and they will need no other.—*Rome (Ga.) Courier.*

A WILD man was captured in the woods of Jackson County, Georgia, a few days since. All efforts to obtain his name and parentage have proved unavailing.

A CARD.

To the Public:

I have learned from several reliable sources that some one has industriously circulated, within the last few days, a report, in order to prejudice me as a candidate for the Legislature, to the effect that I am *pledged*, if elected, to vote for Mr. N. W. Woodfin for Confederate States Senator. I take this method, as I do not canvass the county, of assuring my fellow-citizens that such report is grossly false, and wholly without the slightest foundation. I am pledged to vote for no man for that or any other office. If elected, I shall be elected free from any shackles that could in any way prevent me from a free, honest, patriotic and faithful discharge of duty towards the whole of my immediate constituents and my country.

I here take occasion to say, further, by way of contradicting several false rumors afloat, without intending to be personally offensive, that I do not endorse the course of Mr. Woodfin in many respects, as a public man, since the pending struggle for independence began.—On the contrary, I condemn some things which he has done as wholly inconsistent, in my judgment, with a judicious regard for the public harmony and welfare, whatever may have been his intentions.

I do not think that any of my fellow-citizens are *less loyal or less true-hearted Southern men, or less entitled to public confidence than others, because they desired and hoped to preserve the late Union on terms of honor and safety to the South, anterior to Lincoln's infamous proclamation, calling on our State as well as others for troops to subjugate the South*, since they have as a unit, since that time, exhibited a willingness and a steady determination to stake *their lives, their property, and all, for Southern Independence.*

JOHN BURGIN.

Swannanoa, July 29, 1862.

TERRIBLE STATE OF AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

The conflagrations in Russia are spreading from St. Petersburg to the provinces. At Tiflies, on the 10th of May, ten houses were burnt to the ground; at Mohilew, on the 9th of June, twenty houses; at Czernichow, on the 11th of June, forty-four houses, one hundred and thirty-three shops and a church. Conflagrations have also taken place at Novgorod and Cronstadt.

Terror prevails at the Seat of Government. The force entrusted with the care of public safety has been increased. The houses are closed, and no stranger is admitted. The losses at St. Petersburg are estimated at many hundred millions of roubles. In addition to the numerous arrests that have been made, the sudden disappearance of Col. Rostoffsoff, aid-de-camp of the Emperor, has given rise to much comment. He is accused of being connected with the secret societies, and in correspondence with them. What adds to the excitement caused by this incident, is that the Colonel now denounced as a revolutionist, is a son of the General who put a stop, by his revelations, to the insurrection of 1825, and was ever afterwards the devoted confidential adviser of Nicholas.

RATS DESERTING A SINKING SHIP.—A Northern paper states that numbers of the people of Maine and other States are moving into Canada to avoid the impending draft of soldiers in Yankeeland. We learn from other sources of information that a similar exodus from Philadelphia and New York is going on.—Natives as well as aliens are converting their possession into gold, and embarking for transatlantic countries in steamers and *sailing packets*, not only to avoid conscription, but to avoid the privations and suffering threatened by the superabundance of shinplaster currency, and the general suspension of business in Lincolndom.

IN Ohio, the fugitive negroes are employed at ten cents per day. This is not enough to buy the most common clothing—certainly not half as much as is expended by three-fourths of Southern slave-owners in the care of each negro. If a negro man in his prime can earn only ten cents a day, what will become of him in his old age? How will the women and children live? What will become of the poor people of that State? A trial of the experiment will satisfy all concerned, we think, thoroughly.

THE Canadian papers are complaining of the drought in the Canadian provinces, which is more severe than on the South side of Lake Ontario. All the papers speak of its distressing continuance and destructive effects. Should it last much longer, the grain crop will be entirely cut off—grass has gone already.

DR. ADAM CLARKE, who had a strong aversion to pork, was called upon to say grace at a dinner where the principal dish was roast pig. He is reported to have said: "O Lord, if thou canst bless under the gospel what thou didst curse under the law, bless this pig."

LATEST NEWS.

BY LAST NIGHT'S MAIL.

Telegraphed to the South Carolinian.

Important from the West.

Mobile, July 27.—A special dispatch to the Advertiser and Register, dated Chattanooga, 26th, says that Col. Lawton, of the Georgia Cavalry, arrived today, with three Yankee Lieutenants, prisoners, who were captured near Nashville. Gen. Forrest burned three bridges over Mill Creek, on the Nashville Road, and had an engagement with a party of Federals, killing 10, wounding 15 and capturing 8. He was within three miles of Nashville. Great excitement prevailed. Wherever he appeared, the patriotic ladies made his progress a grand ovation along the entire route.

Jackson, July 26.—Both fleets have abandoned Vicksburg, the lower fleet passing Natchez yesterday evening.—Thus ends a two months' siege, during which all the casualties among the Confederate forces, both naval and military, sum up 33. The damage done to the city amounts to from thirty to forty thousand dollars, to accomplish which the Federals have thrown 50,000 shells. The contents of the letter bag admit their thrashing by the Arkansas, and their inability to capture Vicksburg.

A special despatch to the Mobile Tribune, dated Grenada, 26th, states that the Louisville Journal says that if the Federal Government don't take speedy action, 30,000 men can't hold Kentucky. Brownlow writes to Washington that he fears Kentucky will soon be overpowered by the rebels.

IT is stated in one of our exchanges that some Yankee prisoners, taken in the battle of Gaines' Mill, meeting some North Carolina soldiers near Richmond, said, "You North Carolinians are everywhere. We meet you in every fight.—We believe you would charge hell with Barlow Knives, if Bethel Hill should give the word." All honor to the dear old State and her gallant sons!

THE Knoxville (Tenn.) Register, of July 18, learns that a meeting of some two hundred respectable and influential citizens—former Unionists—has been held in Blount County, East Tennessee, denouncing bush-whacking, and declaring it to be the duty of all good citizens to yield obedience to the authority of the Southern Confederacy. This is a good sign.

GENERAL BEAUREGARD is at Bladen Springs, Ala., recruiting his health.

NOTICE

Volunteer Companies!

MAJOR J. A. McDOWELL LACKS TWO or three Companies to fill his

Battalion to a Regiment,

And if application be made soon they will be able to get into a Regiment of mountain men.

July 31. 1t

WOOL WANTED.

I WILL PAY SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS PER pound for all the clean washed and picked

WOOL,

Delivered at my Mills on Reems' Creek, eight miles North of Asheville.

WM. COLEMAN.

July 31. tf

$5 REWARD.

LOST, on the 17th instant, a fine QUILTED SADDLE, with a Quilted Pad behind and grey Blanket. It was taken from the vacant lot opposite the Eagle Hotel.

I will pay a reward of five dollars for the recovery of the Saddle. Information concerning it can be left at the News office.

ABNER RHODES.

July 31. 3t

LIGHT! LIGHT!

IF YOU WANT A GOOD LIGHT,
IF YOU WANT A BRIGHT LIGHT,
IF YOU WANT A STRONG LIGHT,
IF YOU WANT A MILD LIGHT,
IF YOU WANT A GENTLE LIGHT,
IF YOU WANT A SOFT LIGHT,
IF YOU WANT A CHEAP LIGHT,

TRY THE TEREBENE OIL,

A new Southern discovery, at ASTON'S.

THIS new illuminator is FIVE TIMES better and THREE TIMES cheaper than Candles, and only equalled in brilliancy and cheapness by the best Kerosine Oil. Kerosine Lamps changed to burn this oil for a trifling expense. Call and examine the article at

July 31. ASTON'S.

HILLSIDE SCHOOL,

Asheville, Buncombe, N. C.

REV. DR. and MRS. R. H. CHAPMAN are prepared to receive into their family a SUMMER CLASS of SCHOOL-GIRLS, whom they will endeavor very thoroughly to instruct.

TERMS:

For tuition per month,.....$10.00
" " Board and washing per mo., 30.00

24th July, 1862. 5t

A CARD.

To the Freemen of Madison Co.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—In obedience to what I believe to be the wish of a large majority of the people of this county, I have consented for my name to go before the public as a candidate to represent you in the House of Commons in the next Legislature. Not deeming it prudent to canvass the various sections of the county at this time, I take this method of letting the people know what are my views on the all-absorbing question of the day, viz: the War.

I fully believe that the only hope of the South is in a vigorous and unyielding prosecution of the present struggle for liberty, until we extort from our enemies a recognition of our national independence; for which purpose I am, (if necessary,) for exhausting all our available means and resources. Again: I am for an increase in the monthly pay of the common soldiers, from the fact that their wages are not adequate to the support of their wives and children at home; many of whom are dependent on that source for their daily bread. For this I will go as far as the farthest. In short, fellow-citizens, whether you be upon the tented field or at home, whenever your interests are at stake, and in whatever shape they may present themselves for consideration, I will, if elected, ever feel it my most sacred duty and highest privilege to guard, protect, and advance them.

I have only to leave you to decide whether you will cast your suffrages for me or for my opponent, John A. Fagg. If elected I will feel grateful for the honor conferred, and will strive to prove myself worthy of your utmost confidence; if not, I will cheerfully submit, and take some position where I hope to be of some service to my country, in aiding her to free herself from the yoke of oppression and disgrace which her enemies are endeavoring to fasten upon her, and see her once more enjoying the blessings of peace, and making rapid strides on her march to honor and renown. J. WALLIN.

July 24. 2t

ATTENTION!

HEADQUARTERS, CAMP OF INSTRUCTION, Statesville, July 15, 1862.

PERSONS liable to the operation of the Conscription Act, are not allowed to volunteer in any company after enrollment.

Conscripts are designed by Law to fill up the Regiments now in service, and all volunteering of persons, between the ages of 18 and 35, in new Companies since the 17th of May, is in violation of law.

JAMES C. McRAE,
Captain & A. A. Gen., Comd'g
Camp of Instruction at Statesville.

☞Salisbury Watchman, Charlotte Bulletin, Western Enterprise, Asheville News, Henderson Times, Western Carolinian, Shelby Eagle, copy three times and send bill.

July 31. 3t

CONSCRIPTS.

HEADQUARTERS, (CAMP HOLMES,) CAMP OF INSTRUCTION, Near Raleigh, N. C., July 19, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 3.

ALL persons subject to the provisions of the Act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide for the public defence, approved April 16," are hereby warned not to join or enlist in any Regiment or Company whatever. They must report to the commandant of this Camp for duty or be considered as deserters. All officers are hereby notified not to recruit or enlist in this State men enrolled or liable to conscription.—All persons enlisted by officers for any company or regiment in the State or Confederate service, since enrollment under said Act, must be returned to the commandant of this camp.

Officers refusing to comply with this order will be reported to the War Department.

By order: PETER MALLETT,
Major & A. A. G. P. C. S. A.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJ'T AND INSPECTOR GEN'L'S OFFICE, Richmond, July 14, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 49.

ALL persons engaged in enrolling Conscripts, are hereby authorized and required to arrest deserters from the Army, and to deliver them to the commandant of the nearest Camp of Instruction, or to lodge them in the nearest jail, and to return their names, company and regiment to the Adjutant and Inspector General.

Jailors are requested to detain them, and will be allowed the fees and charges for the detention of prisoners, prescribed by the laws of the State in which the jail is situated.

Enrolling officers are also required to report to the Adjutant and Inspector General the names and address of all persons absent from the Army, without leave, whether by the expiration of their leave of absence, furloughs, details or otherwise; and when this unauthorized absence exceeds the time required to correspond with the War Department, the enrolling officer will arrest the person and send him to the nearest Camp of Instruction, reporting the arrest to the Adjutant and Inspector General.

Commandants of Camps of Instruction are required to forward deserters and persons absent without leave, to their regiments, and have the powers of arrest conferred upon enrolling officers.

By command of the Secretary of War.
S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

July 31. 3t

☞The Register, Wilmington Journal, Standard, Iredell Express, Salisbury Watchman, Charlotte Democrat and Asheville News 3 times.

ATTENTION!

HEADQUARTERS, BUNCOMBE LIGHT ARTILLERY, Camp Smith, July 19, 1862.

THE Members of Capt. HARDY'S Artillery Company who have not yet reported themselves, are ordered to report for duty at once, at Camp Smith, three miles below the Warm Springs, in Madison county.

By order of Capt. HARDY.
THOMAS S. ATKIN,
Acting Orderly Sergeant.

HEADQ'RS, BUNCOMBE LIGHT ARTILLERY, Camp Smith, July 19, 1862.

I AM anxious to increase my Company to one hundred and fifty or one hundred and seventy-five men, (150 or 175) and any able bodied men desirous of attaching themselves to an

ARTILLERY COMPANY,

Are requested to report to me at Camp Smith, three miles below the Warm Springs, in Madison county.

W. M. HARDY,
July 24. Captain.

SUBSTITUTES.

THREE OR FOUR

ABLE bodied men, not liable to the Conscription Law, are willing to go as SUBSTITUTES for a satisfactory compensation.—Address J. B. through the Asheville Post Office.

July 17. 3t

A Large lot of Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs &c. &c. Just received by

E. J. ASTON & CO

For the Asheville News.

LINES,

Addressed to MR. S. ENLOE, *in memory of* THOMAS G. ENLOE, *who fell during the late engagement at Richmond.*

BY MOLLIE.

Oh! weeping father, to thy heart,
A tribute we would give;
But feeble lines can ne'er impart,
The sympathy we feel,
For those who mourn their early lost,
Upon the battle plain;
'Tis sadly true, oh, painful thought,
Thy THOMAS too is slain!

Ah, yes, thy son is fallen too,
In all his youthful pride;
Fell while charging on the foe,
Oh! noble death he died!
Fell when victory perched upon
Our banner widely flung;
Sad hour for one so brave to fall,
And, Oh! he died so young.

In wracking pain and anguish deep,
A few short days to moan;
No sister's voice was there to cheer,
Or hush the stifled groan.
Kind strangers strove with gentle power,
The poisoned wound to heal;
But with their fair and willing hands,
They could not make him well.

He died—Ah! yes, as soldiers die!
Thy son hath left a name,
Inscribed upon the people's hearts—
His country's scroll of fame.
Alas, the deafening cannon's roar,
No longer greet his ear;
He's left the bloody field of strife,
To greet his mother dear.

Then cease those tears, Oh! stricken one,
'Tis God who hast bereft
Thee of thy noble-hearted son,
And took him to himself.
For the brave I know will share,
The blessings of our God;
Thy Thomas battles still in prayer,
For Freedom's bleeding cause.

Webster, N. C., July 25, 1862.

DEATHS.

For the Asheville News.

J. C. F. WEAVER.

MR. EDITOR:—The ravages of war furnishes an additional cause of grief in the death of another noble young man of the mountains, who laid down his life on his country's altar. J. C. F. WEAVER, son of Rev. M. M. and Mrs. Jane Weaver, of this county, was born May 9th, 1837. From childhood he was more than ordinarily sedate and thoughtful. As he grew up, he became confirmed in habits of industry, sobriety, and unremitting attention to business, which gave cheering promise of future success. He had already gathered around him a comfortable property; and established in a good home, he had commenced business for himself. When the present unnatural war—provoked by the fanaticism of our enemies, and sustained by the lust for power and plunder for which they are noted—assumed threatening proportions, Mr. Weaver, in the manhood of his strength, with many other gallant sons of the mountains, organized that noble company, the "Rough & Ready Guards," under the leadership of the intrepid VANCE, threw themselves into the breach between the invaders and the loved ones at home. They marched from Asheville the 3d May, 1861—the second company from the *volunteer county.*—From that time to the day of his death he was engaged, with his company, in defending the coast of his own State and Virginia. His company was attached to the 14th Regiment N. C. Volunteers, of which the late gallant and lamented P. W. Roberts, from being Captain of the "R. & R. Guards," was elected Colonel. In his proper place amidst his comrades in arms, Mr. Weaver faced the foe at the Battle of Williamsburg and assisted to repulse them from the bloody field. He was also among the daring spirits of the "Seven Pines," who hurled death into the face of the insolent invaders, and in these actions, right nobly no doubt, did he and his company sustain the high renown of his own "Old North State." For a considerable time he had been chilling, but still was able to do his whole duty as a soldier up to the 18th ult., when he was removed from camps to the Chimborazo Hospital, Richmond, Va. On the evening of the same day he was taken violently ill, perhaps with congestive chill, and on the 20th June, a little after 12 o'clock noon, he departed peacefully and calmly as the sleeping of an infant.

Though the facts are not positively known to the writer, yet it is believed by him that Mr. Weaver had been for some years a member of the M. E. Church, South, and a professor of the religion of our common savior; and it is said by one of his company whose letter is now before me, that he never engaged in the dissipations, too common in camps, but while others were engaged in gaming, &c., "Fulton" employed many of his leisure hours in reading that Bible a mother's hand had placed in his as the last and best token of her affection. Thus has passed away one of nature's true noblemen—an honest man—one who loved his friends, his home, his country, and in defence of which he has offered up his life. He has left a large circle of kindred and friends to mourn his fall. Peace to his ashes and honor to his memory! His remains were brought home, and with appropriate ceremonies, and in presence of many of his old friends and neighbors, were interred in the family burying ground near his father's residence, where sleeps the young soldier and christian till called to the better home above. Though his death is a great calamity to his kindred and friends, and especially afflictive to a fond mother and affectionate sisters; yet, even in this sad bereavement, they have this consoling fact left them, that he demeaned himself well in all the relations of life, and fell nobly in the van of his country's defenders.

"Glory to them that die in such a cause!
Kings, Bigots, can inflict no brand of shame,
Or shape of death, to shroud them from applause:
No!—manglers of the martyr's earthly frame!
Your hangman fingers cannot touch his fame."

B.

French Broad, N. C., July, 1862.

☞Henderson Times and Franklin Carolinian, please copy.

DIED,—In Henderson county, N. C., Dec. 2d, 1861, my sister ELLEN, aged 11 years. Ellen was a member of the M. E. Church, a professor of Religion, and bid fair for long life; but ah, transient are the hopes of earth. Not many months with their sad changes have elapsed since the bright morning when so many hearts high with anguish that is only felt in the parting of brothers and sisters. Since that morning the flowers of summer have faded, the leaves of autumn have withered, many hopes have been blasted, many hearts have ached with anguish, many tears have been shed while one of that band has passed to the realities of another world. 'Tis sad to die young, to enter the grave where pleasure's voice is never heard. Weep fond father, for thy heart must be full; and brothers, as you visit the mound of earth, sigh for the flower that drooped so early, yet know that in a garden of sweeter flowers and richer fruits blooms the bud for which you sorrow.

Thou art gone my gentle sister,
To join an angel band;
To warble praises round the throne,
Within the shining land.

Thou art early gone my gentle sister,
To meet those gone before;
With them ta feast on love divine,
And sorrow never more.

Alas, thou art gone my gentle sister,
Our gref we cannot tell;
And yet we know our Savior friend,
Still doeth all things well.

And now thou art gone my gentle sister,
Our guardian angel be;
Until we too shall be at rest,
Forever blest with thee.

S. S. SUTTON.

Avery's Creek, N. C., July, 1862.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

At a regular meeting of Asheville Division No. 15, Sons of Temperance, the undersigned were appointed to report Resolutions expressive of their sense of the loss sustained by the Division in the death of their friend and brother, Col. P. W. ROBERTS, late commander of the 14th Reg. N. C. Volunteers. The following were presented at the next meeting, held at the Hall Tuesday July 22d, and received the unanimous approval of the Division:

1. *Resolved*, That while this Division would bow humbly to the will of the great dispenser of life and death, the members can not be insensible of the great loss that they individually and as an order sustain in the death of Past Worthy Patriarch, Col. P. W. ROBERTS, for many years a true Son of Temperance and member of this Division.

2. *Resolved*, That Brother ROBERTS was a good man, a devoted patriot and christian, and in his death Buncombe county, and the State of North Carolina mourns one of their most worthy citizens and best men. He left a lucrative law practice and entered the ranks of the Confederate Army as a private soldier, but his talents and modest worth at once lead to his promotion. He rapidly passed through the grades of first Lieutenant, and Captain of his company, to the Colonelcy of his Regiment. He commanded in several skirmishes and two pitched battles, in all which he displayed the noblest qualities of the man and the soldier. He died of Typhoid fever in the city of Richmond on the 5th of July, 1862, aged thirty-seven years.

3. *Resolved*, That the heart felt sympathies of this Division, be extended to his aged parents, his deeply afflicted widow, his five fatherless children and his other friends.

4. *Resolved*, That these Resolutions be published in the Asheville News, and the papers published at Raleigh, Hendersonville and Franklin, be respectfully requested to copy.

A. W. CUMMINGS,
I. B. SAWYER,
J. M. ISRAEL.

Asheville District:

Fourth Round Quart. Meetings.

Hendersonville Station,	July	26, 27.
" Ct. and Trans. Miss.,	at Shaw's	
Creek Camp Ground,	August	2, 3.
Waynesville Ct., Shook's C. G.,	"	9, 10.
Franklin " at Franklin,	"	16, 17.
Cheowee Mission,	"	23, 24.
Webster ct. & Echota Miss—Echota,	"	30, 31.
Sulp. Sp. ct., Turkey Creek C. G.,	Sept.	6, 7.
Catawba " Mt. Zion C. G.,	"	13, 14.
Burnsville ct., Burnsville,	"	20, 21.
Asheville "	"	27, 28.
" Station,	October	4, 5.

July 10. F. M. FANNING, P. E.

ATTENTION ALL!

THE MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S DEPARTment, Charlotte, N. C., is in need of the following herbs, &c., for the use of the Army, for which the following prices will be paid on delivery at the N. C. Institute, or to Dr. M. F. ARENDELL, collector of medicinal Herbs, &c., for this Department, who will pass through Asheville, N. C. Persons residing in districts where they can be obtained, will please give their attention to collecting and saving them. The articles must be clear and well dried:

Seneka Snake root,	60 cents	lb.
Puccoon, or Blood root,	40 "	"
Wild Cherry bark,	30 "	"
Indian Turnip,	10 "	"
American Ipecac—root,	1.00 "	"
Blooming Spurge—root,	50 "	"
Indian Physic—root,	25 "	"
Indian Tobacco,	25 "	"
Black Snake root,	50 "	"
Poke root,	20 "	"
Cranesbill,	20 "	"
Blackberry root,	15 "	"
American Gentian,	15 "	"
Dogwood bark,	25 "	"
Fever Root,	20 "	"
American Hellebore root,	20 "	"
Peppermint,	20 "	"
Skunk Cabbage—root,	20 "	"
Jamestown Weed—seed and leaves,	20 "	"
Hemlock leaves,	20 "	"
Wintergreen, orPartridge Berry,	50 "	"
Horsemint,	20 "	"
Sassafras—bark of root,	20 "	"
Sassafras pith,	5.00 "	"
Ginseng root,	50 "	"
Sarsaparilla root,	75 "	"
Lavender—leaves and stem,	20 "	"
Flax seed,	2.50	per bu.
White Oak bark,	10 cents	lb.
Meadow Sweet,	25 "	"
American Columbo root,	50 "	"
Willow bark,	20 "	"
Tulip Tree bark or Wild Poplar,	10 "	"
Persimmon bark—from root,	20 "	"
Century herb,	20 "	"
Boneset,	20 "	"
Butterfly Weed, or Pleurisy root,	30 "	"
Dandelion root,	30 "	"
Hops,	1.00 "	"
Wild Senna,	50 "	"
May Apple, or Mandrake,	75 "	"
Butternut—inner bark of root,	50 "	"
Henbane—leaves and seed,	75 "	"
Barberry leaves,	50 "	"
Fleabane,	25 "	"
Scotch Broom—tops of stems,	30 "	"
Pink Root,	50 "	"
Worm Seed,	25 "	"
Calamus,	25 "	"
Wild Ginger, or Canada Snake root,	25 "	"
Queen's Root,	50 "	"
Slippery Elm,	30 "	"
Red Pepper,	1.00 "	"
Anise seed,	50 "	"
Spear Mint,	25 "	"
Bitter Sweet, or Woody Night Shade,	50 "	"
Poppy—ripe capsules,	1.00 "	"
Lettuce garden—dried juice,	1.00 "	"
Marsh Rosemary—root,	30 "	"
Virginia Snake root—root,	75 "	"
Juniper—tops,	25 "	"
Red Cedar—tops,	25 "	"
Prickley Ashe—bark,	50 "	"
Robins Rye or Hair cap moss,	30 "	"

M. HOWARD,
Sur'g and Med'l Purveyor,
Charlotte, N. C.

July 17. 5t

HO! FOR THE SALT WORKS.

Wanted Immediately,

100 WAGONS, TO HAUL WOOD AT THE *VIRGINIA SALT WORKS.*

For good four horse teams, we will pay FOUR dollars per day, and feed men and horses. For good six horse teams, we will pay FIVE dollars per day. Teamsters must furnish an extra Log Chain, and a few small Chains to fasten on loads, to each wagon, and must find their own bedding.

Carpenters and Masons.

100 CARPENTERS and Stone and Brick Masons also wanted immediately. For these we will pay from two to two dollars and fifty cents per day. Each Mason must bring his own Trowel, and each Carpenter a few Framing Tools, such as Broad Axes, Cross Cut Saws, Chisels, large Augurs, &c. They will be allowed rations, and will be required to form themselves into Messes or Squads.

Wood Choppers.

100 WOOD CHOPPERS also wanted immediately, for whom we will pay the customary price at the Works. Each chopper must bring his own Axe.

Common Laborers.

100 COMMON LABORERS, white or black, also wanted, for whom we will pay one dollar per day and rations.

We are anxious to start some eight or ten wagons next Monday, and those who wish to engage will please report immediately to either John E. Patton, G. T. Spears, E. Clayton, Asheville.

N. W. WOODFIN,
State Agent.

July 17. tf

PARTISAN RANGERS!

THE subscriber is authorized by Gen. E K. SMITH to increase his FIVE COMPANIES of Infantry to a

FULL REGIMENT,

And his TWO COMPANIES of Cavalry to a

BATTALION.

Captains of Infantry and Cavalry companies desiring to join this organization will apply, till further notice, to the undersigned at CAMP MARTIN, Mitchell county, N. C.

JOHN B. PALMER,
Lt. Col. Com'd Battalion of Partisan Rangers, C. S. A.

July 10. 4t

J. WHALEY,

Clock and Watch Maker,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Asheville and surrounding country, that he has located in

ASHEVILLE,

For the purpose of carrying on the above business in its various branches. He also offers for sale a SMALL ASSORTMENT OF

WATCHES AND JEWELRY,

Consisting in part of Gold and Silver Watches, Breast-Pins, Finger-Rings, Gold Spectacles, Gold Thimbles, Jewelry in Sets, Cameos, Lavas, Coral, &c., Silver Forks, Spoons, &c.

CLOCKS AND WATCHES

Repaired with neatness and despatch and warranted. Jewelry mended.

Court House square, front of MERRIMON & SONS' Store. JON. WHALEY.

July 10. tf

NOTICE.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, near Earlsville, Spartanburg District, S. C., on the 4th instant, my two boys,

MARTIN & DAVE.

MARTIN is about twenty-eight years old, five feet eight or ten inches high, a copper color, and drawn down a little on one side, caused by a pain in his side before he was grown. He may have a pass, as I found a forged pass in his pocket since he left home.

DAVE is a mulatto, about twenty-four years old, about five feet eight inches high. No marks recollected. I will pay

FIFTEEN DOLLARS

For the apprehension and delivery to me of each of the above named boys, or their confinement in any Jail so I get them.

ROBERT JACKSON.

July 10. tf

CONSCRIPTION.

HEADQUARTERS CAMP HOLMES,
Near Raleigh, July 8, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDER, No. 2.

ALL persons West of the Yadkin river and of the boundary line between Surry and Stokes counties, subject to the Provisions of the act of Congress entitled, "An act further to provide for the public defence," approved the 16th April, and known as the Conscription Act, are hereby ordered to report to the commandant of the Camp of Instruction (Camp Hill,) near Statesville, at the time specified in former order. By order:

MAJ. PETER MALLETT,
A. A. G., P. C. S. A.

F. J. HAHR, Adjutant.

☞Iredell Express, Salisbury Watchman, Charlotte Democrat, Asheville News, Raleigh Standard, please copy three times.

July 17. 3t

C. H. YOUNG,

DEALER IN

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO,

PENN'S STORE, PATRICK COUNTY, VA.

Orders by mail promptly attended to.

October 31, 1861. 1y

10,000 ENVELOPES JUST RECEIVED at ASTON'S.

May 29.

WHEAT WANTED.

I WANT TO BUY A FEW HUNDRED BUSHels of

OLD WHEAT,

For which I will pay ONE DOLLAR and FIFTY CENTS per bushel of 60 pounds, delivered at my Mill, near Sulphur Springs, four miles west of Asheville.

W. L. HENRY.

July 17. 4t

CAROLINA HOUSE,

(MAIN STREET, NORTH OF BUCK HOTEL,)

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

THIS HOUSE is now open for the reception of company.

Good Rooms, Good Servants,

GOOD FARE,

And every necessary attention given to guests.

CHARGES REASONABLE.

B. J. SMITH, *Proprietor.*

July 18, 1861. tf

NEW GOODS.

1861. 1861.

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.

ARE now receiving their SPRING stock of GOODS, recently purchased in Baltimore by one of the firm, which embraces the

USUAL VARIETY

kept by them, and to which they invite the attention of their friends and the public generally.

Thankful for past patronage, (liberal on the part of their friends,) they will endeavor to merit a continuance of it by keeping

A Good Stock,

Well assorted, and selling at fair and reasonable prices. Their motto is, "*LIVE AND LET LIVE.*"

They do not wish to inflict a long paper showing of Goods, but if you will call in their large store they will display them to your sight on their counters. They charge nothing for showing Goods.

April 4, 1861. tf

ASTON'S DEPOT.

100 GALLONS TANNER'S OIL, Just received at ASTON'S.

300 GALLONS ALCOHOL Just received at ASTON'S.

20,000 SEGARS of all kinds, for sale at ASTON'S.

500 LBS. BUCK-SHOT for sale at ASTON'S,

CEPHALIC PILLS.—An infallible cure for Headache. For sale at ASTON'S.

Something New.

THE CONFEDERATE SPELLER.
THE CONFEDERATE PRIMER.
Just received at ASTON'S.

Acts of Congress.

THE Acts and Resolutions of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Sessions of the Confederate Congress. A few copies for sale at ASTON'S.

Lyrics and Sketches,

BY W. M. MARTIN, of Columbia, S. C.—A few copies of this new and popular work just received at ASTON'S.

Concentrated Lye.

A Fresh supply just received at ASTON'S.

Confederate Almanac.

JUST RECEIVED AT ASTON'S.

Blue Grass

AND TIMOTHY SEED, FOR SALE AT ASTON'S.

WOOL CARDING.

THE subscriber has his MACHINES in good working order, and is carding at

Eight Cents per Pound

For PLAIN WOOL, if perfectly well washed, teased, picked and lightly greased; and

12 1-2 Cents for Mixing.

Wool not in fix for carding respectably and with ease to the cards, will probably not be carded at all. Extra charge for all

SPRING WOOL

Coming in after the FIRST of SEPTEMBER.

J. S. WEAVER.

June 12, 1862. tf

TO ARRIVE NEXT WEEK AT ASTON'S.

500 lbs. Soda.
500 " Copperas.
100 " Black Pepper.
50 " Castile Soap.
10 " Gum Camphor.
200 " Shot.
20 Reams Letter Paper.
20,000 Envelopes. May 29.

WANTED TO RENT.

THE advertiser wishes to rent a comfortable DWELLING, (partially furnished preferred,) suitable for a small family without young children, for which a fair rate of RENT will be paid. Inquire of the Editor for address.

April 24, 1862. tf

VESTS! VESTS!!

200 VESTS, of every quality, style and size, from FINE TO COMMON, for sale low down for CASH. C. GREEN.

Asheville, Jan. 23, 1862. tf

FOR SALE.

A RESIDENCE IN ASHEVILLE. HOUSE (brick) new and elegant—grounds handsomely and conveniently arranged. Terms accommodating. W. A. PATTON.

Asheville, May 22, 1862. tf

FOR SALE.

AN ENGINE AND BOILER, OF ABOUT 8 horse power. Second-hand article, but in good condition. Apply to

A. B. CHUNN & CO.

Asheville, May 22, 1862. tf

A Large lot of Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs &c. &c. Just received by

E. J. ASTON & CO

CONFEDERATE HOTEL,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

WINSLOW SMITH, Proprietor.

THIS OLD AND WELL KNOWN ESTABlishment is open for the accommodation of the public. GOOD FARE, good servants, and central location, commend it to the traveller.

CHARGES REASONABLE.

April 24, 1862. tf

ASHEVILLE
SEGAR MANUFACTORY.

HAVING opened a Segar Manufactory in Asheville, N. C., we wish to employ a

NUMBER OF GIRLS

To learn the business, to whom we will give

CONSTANT EMPLOYMENT

And pay them LIBERAL WAGES. For further particulars, apply to Dr. W. H. Murdoch, North end of Main street.

WM. MURDOCH,
W. H. MURDOCH.

April 3, 1862. tf

MARBLE YARD,

Greenville, S. C.

JAMES M. ALLEN

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM THE public that he has now on hand, at his Yard in Greenville, S. C., a large and varied stock, embracing every style and quality of

MARBLE,

Which he is working into

Monuments, Tombstones, Mantle Pieces, &c., &c.

Particular attention given to devices and lettering upon Tombstones.

Orders promptly filled, and great care taken in boxing and forwarding.

THOS. W. ATKIN

Is my Agent at Asheville, and will receive orders and give all necessary information as to prices, terms, &c.

JAMES M. ALLEN.

Greenville, S. C., Oct. 11, 1860. 1y

ALWAYS AT WORK.

E. L. TRIPLETT

WOULD remind his old friends and customers that he is yet at his

OLD STAND,

In the south end of Asheville, where every description of

BLACKSMITHING

Can be done at the shortest notice and in superior style.

Horse Shoeing done as no other establishment in this country can do it.

Bring on your work, and it shall be done with despatch, and in the best manner.

Asheville, Aug. 16, 1860. 1y

ASHEVILLE
Mutual Insurance Company,

CONTINUE to issue POLICIES OF INSURANCE ON

WHITE AND SLAVE LIVES

On more favorable terms than any other Company in the State; giving the insured perfect security against loss. Also POLICIES against

Loss by Fire

On as fair and reasonable terms as any other solvent Company can fairly do it.

WM. MURDOCH, *Secretary.*

Asheville, Jan. 30, 1862. tf.

RAVENSCROFT SCHOOL.

THE exercises of this School will be resumed on the 1st Monday (3d day) of February.

Terms per Session of 5 Months:

(TWENTY WEEKS.)

Primary English Department	$15 00
Higher " Branches	20 00
Classics	25 00

L. HOLMES.

January 30, 1862. tf

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.,

DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS, CAPS AND LADIES BONNETS, DRUGS & MEDICINES, STATIONARY, HARDWARE,

&c., &c., &c., &c.

S. E. Corner Public Square, opposite Bank of Cape Fear, Asheville.

October 18, 1860. tf

NOTICE.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE WE WILL BE under the necessity of

SELLING GOODS FOR

PAY DOWN.

We can buy nothing unless paying CASH for it, and if we are to keep up a

STOCK OF GOODS

To supply the wants of our customers, we must have pay down for GOODS on delivery.

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.

Sept. 19, 1861. tf

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

THE undersigned having qualified as Executors under the WILL of the late JAMES W. PATTON, desire all persons having claims against the Estate to present them immediately for settlement, also, all persons indebted to the Estate are requested to make settlement at their earliest convenience.

JAS. A. PATTON,
W. A. PATTON,
T. W. PATTON, } Exr's.

February 6, 1862. tf

William F. Jones,

Attorney at Law,

LENOIR, CALDWELL COUNTY, N. C.

(Lately removed from Hendersonville, N. C.)

October 11, 1860.